

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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1. Latin American delegates to the World Peace Council Meeting in Berlin on 1-6 July 1952, at which final plans were formulated for the Vienna Peace Congress, decided to act upon a resolution of the 1952 Montevideo Peace Conference and to recommend to the various Latin American Peace Committees that a delegation be sent to the United Nations in October 1952 to publicize the Vienna Congress in the UN General Assembly.¹ A committee was to be organized in Mexico to handle correspondence announcing the formation of this delegation, which was to be composed of one person from each of six countries: Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, United States, Canada, and Uruguay. The group was to meet in Mexico and then proceed to New York.
2. Meanwhile, letters were sent to leading Brazilian Communists by Jean Lafitte, Secretary General of the World Peace Council, and by Frederic Joliot-Curie. In their turn, leaders of the Movimento Brasileiro dos Partidarios da Paz (Brazilian Peace Partisans' Movement - MBPP)² sent letters to MBPP branches in each Brazilian state, informing them that members of the National Council of the MBPP would personally write to important state leaders, and that delegations were being organized to visit the various states to distribute propaganda and help the weaker MBPP branches. These letters proposed that a Comissao Nacional de Luta Contra o Acordo de Assistencia Militar (National Committee to Oppose the United States Military Assistance Pact) be formed independently of the MBPP, and that this Committee join ranks with other groups opposing the ratification of the Pact.

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3. The MBPP then prepared a concrete "battle" plan for the propaganda campaign to advertise the Vienna Peace Congress, including a drive to obtain six million signatures demanding a peace pact among the Big Five. Appeals for Brazilian support of the Vienna Congress were prepared in Rio and mailed in September 1952 to the headquarters of MBPP groups in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Parana, Sao Paulo, Goias, Mato Grosso, Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, Bahia, Pernambuco, Paraiba, and Ceara. These state organizations were requested to solicit the signatures of certain selected individuals, who were to be considered members of the Sponsoring Commission for the Congress, and to send the signatures to Rio within a week after their receipt. Reminder telegrams were to be sent to the state organizations on 18, 22, 26, and 30 September 1952, since it was anticipated that some of them would be remiss in fulfilling their obligations. In addition, Abel de Abreu Chermont,³ president of the MBPP, sent personal letters to the presidents of the state organizations listed below, urgently soliciting their personal attention to the task of obtaining the signatures of prospective members of the sponsoring Commission:

Abguar Bastos ⁴	Sao Paulo
Jader de Carvalho	Ceara
Col. Olimpio Fepraz de Carvalho	Minas Gerais
Eusinio Lavigne ⁴	Bahia
Arnaldo Marques ⁵	Pernambuco
Claudio de Toledo Mercio ⁴	Rio Grande do Sul
Aldemar Neves	Espirito Santo
Octavio da Silveira ⁶	Rio Grande do Sul

4. Reminder telegrams were to be sent to these individuals on 20 and 24 September 1952. Similarly, a meeting was scheduled to be held in Rio on 17 September 1952, at which groups were to be formed to collect signatures from certain persons in the Federal District. Those who signed would also automatically become members of the Sponsoring Committee. The following members of the National Council of the MBPP were invited by telegram to take part in this meeting:

Renato de Alencar⁴
 Jorge Amado⁷
 Edison Carneiro⁸
 Arnaldo Estrela⁴
 Geraldo Irineu Jofily⁹
 Valerio Regis Konder¹⁰
 Ramiro Luchesi⁴
 Claudio Santoro¹¹
 Miecio Tati
 Margarinos Torres¹²

In its campaign to collect signatures for the Peace pact, the MBPP assigned quotas to each state organization, and sponsored joint meetings with other Communist-front organizations in order to enlist their support. Four and a half million signatures had been collected by 15 September 1952.

5. Instructions were received from the World Peace Council that the Brazilian delegation to the Vienna Congress should be composed of thirty persons.¹³ The MBPP prepared a list of 59 persons who were to be invited to become delegates. Some of the more important persons, who are listed below, were given special attention and received letters of invitation directly from Frederic Joliot-Curie which stated that all their expenses would be paid:

Jose Antonio Aranha⁶ - Rio Grande do Sul
 Osvaldo Aranha¹⁴
 General Edgard Buxbaum¹⁵
 Publio Calado - Pernambuco
 Gen. Felicissimo Espirito Santo Cardosol¹⁶
 Cesar Dacorso

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Procopio Ferreira - Sao Paulo
 Alberto da Veiga Guignard - Minas Gerais
 Costabile Hipolito - Rio Grande do Sul
 Clovis Leone - Bahia
 Vivaldo Lima
 Prof. Henrique Marques Lisboa - Minas Gerais
 Alberto Pasqualini
 Romeu Campos Vergall7

6. The MBPP also organized "Caravans" which traveled between the various states accompanied by prominent MBPP members. Other propaganda devices included lectures, discussions, assemblies, and meetings with other Communist-front organizations, such as the Federaçao de Mulheres do Brasil (Federation of Brazilian Women - FMB)¹⁸, Confederaçao dos Trabalhadores do Brasil (Federation of Brazilian Workers - CTB)¹⁹, Movimento Carioca pela Paz e contra as Armas Atomicas (Rio Movement for Peace and against Atomic Arms - MCPCAA)²⁰, Centro de Estudos e Defesa do Petroleo e da Economia Nacional (Center for the Study and Defense of Petroleum and the National Economy - CEDPEN)²¹, and the Associaçao Brasileira de Escritores (Association of Brazilian Writers - ABDE)²².
7. The Secretariat of the MBPP met weekly during September and October 1952, and the Directorate met on 4 October and 8 November. On the last day of each month preceding the Congress a report was sent by the MBPP to the World Council, and weekly bulletins went out to the various European peace fronts and to each member of the National Council of the MBPP.
8. The MBPP estimated that all the aforementioned preparations for the Vienna Peace Congress would cost Cr\$804,700. This was broken down as follows:

a. Passages and living expenses for delegates		Cr\$750,000
b. Inspection trips by MBPP officials to check on the progress of the state organizations		
To Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Parana	Cr\$3,000	
To Minas Gerais	700	
To Bahia and Espirito Santo	3,000	
To Ceara and Pernambuco	5,000	11,700
c. Expenses of "Caravans"		
To Parana, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul	3,000	
To Sao Paulo, Goias and Matto Grosso	2,000	
To Minas Gerais	2,000	
To Sergipe, Bahia and Espirito Santo	4,000	
To Paraiba, Pernambuco and Alagoas	5,000	
To Para, Maranhao, Piaui, Ceara and Rio Grande do Norte	7,000	23,000
d. Mailing and miscellaneous		20,000
TOTAL		Cr\$804,700

In September 1952 the MBPP had received only Cr\$19,506.10 and had spent Cr\$18,377.50 in its campaign. With a balance at the end of September of Cr\$1,128.60 in its treasury, the MBPP could not possibly have met its anticipated expenses from its own resources.

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